SUNDAY, JUNE 8, 1889.

#### Making More Offices.

The bill creating a Department of Labor has passed both the Senate and the House, and awaits the President's signature. Unfortunately, the fear of losing somebody's vote rather than a rigid regard and a single eye to the public interest must actuate a candidate for reflection. Yet there is no reason, no necessity, and no use for the proposed department. It will be an expensive establishment, where more or less incapable henchmen will get an easy living at public expanse. No man's wages will be increased,

no man's condition bettered by its operation. It is not pleasant to see Democrats ready to applaud unnecessary and extravagant legislation, committing the Federal Governent to functions which do not properly belong to it, and which it is not fitted to discharge. And these extensions and annexes of Federal power, these new hospitals for olders, are more eagerly pushed and become more common every year.

How long before there will be a Department of Steamboats, of Railways, of Teles, of Newspapers, of Food, of Drink, Men's Clothes, of Women's Clothes, of Statistics of Cigarette Smoking, of Enumeration of Cranks? Anything to spend money without return, to make new offices, to den the self-reliance and power of initiative of the people. A paternal government with unnumbered Briarean hands choking to death the spirit of local independence the free play of energy, and the once chief characteristic of the American people, their ability to take care of themselves, skulks behind all these schemes for new departments.

But just at present humbug is the word, and few persons take the trouble to rememher that the main business of the Government should be to mind its own business.

### The Great Controversy.

It becomes more and more evident that apart from the merits or popularity of the candidates, the great issue of the coming election of President and Vice-President will be the question of protection and free trade; and what is exceedingly to be desired is that the question should now be formulated and placed before the voters in such a manner as to obtain from them a plain, authoritative, and permanent decision.

For more than fifty years this controversy has occupied the attention of theorists and has been maintained with the earnestness of strong conviction both on the side of the free traders and on the side of the protectionists; and now the judgment of the people. that is to say, of the majority, whether that majority be on one side or the other, ought, if possible, to be called out and expressed in such a manner as to end the controversy. By this we do not mean that, if either the protectionists or the free traders should be defeated, they should be precluded from continuing to discuss the subject, with a view of bringing the majority over to their views; but that, so far as present legislation is concerned, the dispute should be put to rest for years to come.

Of course, we understand that the free trade side of the subject is not to be presented in a frank and undisguised manner. Twelve years ago, in the St. Louis Convention by which Mr. TILDEN was nominated, the free trade men had the control, and declared their policy without ambiguity in their colebrated phrase of a tariff for revenue only; but that proposition was so entirely overshadowed by the personality of Mr. TILDEN, and by the preoccupations of the Democracy, which cared only to elect him, to the neglect of every other consideration, that this declaration of free trade, though it was fully expressed in the platform, passed entirely unnoticed, just as though it had not been there at all.

Now, however, the free traders, with President CLEVELAND at their head, have clothed themselves as protectionists, and propose to fight their battle at the polls with the venerable old banner of protection in their hands. There must be Custom Houses they say, and any duties must be protective: and labor and capital must be dealt with kindly. But such a disguise cannot avail, and, however they masquerade, they will be detected and judged for what they really are. His other names may be good and beautiful. but in simple earnest a free trader is one who proposes to reduce the surplus by reducing the tariff without touching the internal revenue. All the free traders in the country are arrayed at this moment in favor of this project, and while they are all attempting to pass their measures off as favorable and not inimical to protection, the truth will be pretty well understood by the people If the free traders carry the day in the election, they can then go on and deal with the tariff as they like. But if they are beaten, it will establish the rule that the necessary reform of the tariff must be conducted by protectionists and not by free traders, and must maintain and strengthen, and not destroy, the principle of protection.

In the interest of the country, it would be well that this historic dispute should be presented more squarely and fairly than now sms to be intended by the present style of tariff reformers. Yet, as it is, after it is voted upon in November we shall have the satisfaction of knowing that for some time to come we shall be spared the infliction of those dull lessons in political economy, and those heavy debates and statistics, which are so wearisome to the mind, whether decked out by the splendid imagination of WATson or elaborated by the more severe methods of CARLISLE.

# The Discussion of Co-operation.

At the annual Congress of the English coperative societies, held during the last week in May, the chief subject of discussion was the application of the co-operative principle

So far as concerns distribution, the co-operative experiment has undoubtedly been successful in England. The co-operative stores for the wholesale and retail supply of products are doing an enormous and a profit-able business, and the societies running them are generally in a strong financial po sition. But as yet the principle has been extended to production to only a comparatively limited extent, for there its application is surrounded with embarrassing difficulties, the chief of which concerns the risk of loss. Of course, there is no trouble about dividing the profits of a great productive enterprise among the members of a co-operative society of workmen, but when it comes to distributing losses a very ugly

problem is encountered. If the co-operative principle is to be extended to production, it must logically be anplied to raw materials no less than to their manufacture, as was argued at this Congress, so as to include agriculture and mining, as well as manufactures and commerce. Now, in all of these the profit pro- ever, nominated, and on it JOHN W. FRANKportionately to the capital is always very | LIN, a carpenter, received 2,581 votes for of the more numerous and influential sec-

small, and where it is divided among many, according to their daily wages, the sum for each becomes so insignificant that there is sure to be general disappointment, especially as losses, always liable to occur, must like wise be distributed in a reduction of wages. Therefore propositions which have been made by manufacturers in this country to set aside for their workmen a share of the profits, provided that they would also submit to a division of losses, have usually been received with coldness, the workmen correctly figuring out that they would make little or nothing by giving up a certainty for an uncertainty.

In the mere selling of articles produced

there is, of course, no such difficulty. A cooperative society by its fees accumulates capital to start a store, of which it furnishes the customers, and as the trade increases, the capital is multiplied accordingly. The business is conducted on a cash basis, and its risk is therefore small, whatever is bought being sold at some profit, no matter now small. In this country even this form of cooperation has not been successful, for such trade is to a great extent conducted by private concerns on the cash principle, and the margin of profit is reduced by competition to a minimum, while the larger capital of the proprietors enables them to buy cheaper than co-operative societies, which gained their impulse in England from the opposite custom of long credits and the high prices in consequence thereof.

The Congress concluded its long discussion of the subject of co-operative production by passing a resolution which merely stated a principle, obviously sound: the principle that in such co-operation there must be "an alliance on equitable conditions of profits and risks between the worker, the capitalist, and the consumer." But an exact and practicable scheme for satisfying these imperative conditions was not developed. One of the speakers declared that such an alliance, sceeptable to all parties, would bring about the extinction of socialism; and so it would. if it could be brought about. But when it is established, instead of being extinct, socialism will have triumphed, for it can only be done by setting up socialism as the organization of society.

The New York Workingmen in Politics.

Up to the very assembling of the National Democratic Convention in St. Louis to put in nomination a candidate for the Presidency, we find the hitherto active and vigorous Central Labor Union of New York without settled plan or policy, and undetermined what part, if any, its representatives shall take in an election which will turn largely on economic questions, and which seems likely to concern workingmen throughout the country in a vital degree. This apparent indifference to issues and questions of such great importance does not arise from any notion that the industrial voters of the city of New York should not participate actively in the contest; but it is due to the fact that the issues do not seem to be sufficiently defined as yet, and that the leaders of the Central Labor Union have been admonished by past experience that in politics little is accomplished by hasty and precipitate action.

A good deal has been published about the Central Labor Union, but very few persons know actually what that organization amounts to as a political factor, or who control its decision on such questions as are likely to come before the consideration of the voters this year.

The Central Labor Union of New York is a league made up of all the industrial organigations in the city, welded together for economic and political purposes and having ramifications in every branch of manual pursuit. It includes within the folds of its membership all Union workers, and these are of three classes mainly. The first belong to the American Federation of Labor, which has a following in the whole country of 600,000, and whose President is SAMUEL GOMPESS. The members of the Federation who reside in the city of New York, are mostly Germans, and the two crafts best represented among them are carpenters and cigarmakers. The second branch of membership in the Central Labor Union is recruited from the Knights of Labor. who claimed in July, 1886, a membership in the United States of 729 667 out who, for sons with which the public is quite familiar. have now shrunk to 450,000. Those of them who reside in the city of New York are for the most part native Americans, Irishmen, or Irish-Americans, and the occupations in which the larger number are engaged are bricklaying and Iron work. The third class is made up of resident New York workmen, who belong neither to the Federation of Labor nor the Knights of Labor, but who, for their own purposes and protection, have united in benevolent associations, separate and distinet in themselves, but sending delegates to the Central Labor Union at Clarendon Hall, thus securing the advantages of coop eration and assistance in such matters as the beervance of the Eight-hour law, the enforcement of factory regulations, and the inevitable questions of boycott, strike, and

lockout. Every labor organization having a definite membership and officers, is, under the constitution of the Central Labor Union, entitled to send one delegate to that body, and, as a consequence, has one vote in its deliberations. The effect of this is, in the first place, to make the Central Labor Union a thoroughly representative body, including as it does every Union workingman within the city. In the second place, it gives to men engaged in trades or pursuits little followed, an undue voice in the organization, as the number of delegates is not regulated by members hip, but by the number of "sections." Thus the Fresco Painters' Union or the Swiss Embroiderers' Union have but a small following, whereas the section of plasterers numbers 5,000.

The fact that the local concerns of the various sections are looked after seprately at the headquarters of each, has freed the Central Labor Union from those internal troubles which have beset other organizations of the kind, and therefore the Union sets but rarely, and then only on some issue of paramount importance to the various crafts

involved. Such an issue is politics. The Central Labor Union took its rise from a mass meeting held in Cooper Union for the purpose of expressing the sympathy of New York workingmen with the people of Ireland in their protest against British misgovernment. A committee of delegates from different Labor organizations had been appointed to take charge of the meeting, and upon their recommendation a permanent body was organized under the name of the Central Labor Union. These delegates became convinced that political action furnished the surest means of promoting their industrial interests. Accordingly, in the autumn of 1882, six mouths after the Union had been established, it nominated candidates for county offices and for Congress, the Assembly, and the Board of Aldermen. Its first advent into municipal politics was not auspicious, and the Labor vote in this its first contest was so trifling as to even excite derision. A full local ticket was, how-

Mayor, JOSEPH GROSS 2,131 for Sheriff, and John G. Hunn 2,104 for County Clerk. Among the Congressional candidates supported by the Central Labor Union that car were Louis F. Post, James E. Quinn WILLIAM MCCABE, foreman of HENRY GEORGE'S Standard, and last year the United Labor candidate for President of the Board of Aldermen, and CASPAR VAN HOESEN, who ran against ABRAM S. HEWITT.

The effect of this repulse was demoralizing. It involved a considerable outlay of cash for election expenses, and the Labor men who were relied upon to support the nominees of their party deserted them in nearly every instance, thus putting back abruptly the prospects of any organized Labor movement for several years.

Early in the summer of 1886 the idea of political action began again to be mooted, and it was stimulated by the prosecutions to which the Theiss boycotters were subjected, by the Chicago Anarchists' trials, the increas ing discontent at the course of things in Ireland and in Germany, and the growing sentiment that in the Democratic success of 1884 a change of administration had brought no substantial change in Government policy toward the workingmen. The conviction and sentence to Sing Sing of four German workingmen who had been instrumental in bringing Mr. Therss to a pecuniary settlement with his non-union waiters, stirred the German sections of the Central Labor Union and induced them to enter with zeal into the movement for HENRY GEORGE.

At a meeting held at Clarendon Hall on July 11, 1886, the Central Labor Union, after much argument and controversy, appointed a committee to prepare a plan of political action. The report of that committee was adopted, and a conference called in accordance with its recommendations, that 'every trade and labor organization six months in existence prior to the call should send a delegate for every hundred members to a conference, with power to call a Convention." All delegates were to be bona fide workingmen. The conference met on Aug. 5, at the same place. When it assembled, four hundred and two delegates were present, representing one hundred and sixty-five Labor organizations, with a membership of 50,000. JOHN SEVITT, a painter, called the assemblage to order, and JOHN MORRISON of the carpet weavers was made Chairman, with JAMES P. ARCHIBALD of the paper hangers, Secretary. After a long debate a vote was taken, when 362 delegates expressed themselves in favor of indepenient political action, and 40 against it. Next a committee of seven on permanent organization was chosen, consisting of FRANK FARRELL of the Eccentric Engineers, HENRY EMRICH of the Furniture Workers, JOHN J. BEALIN, of the Americus Labor Club, PAT-BICK J. DOODY of the Excelsior Labor Club, THOMAS FORD of the Brass Workers, ERNEST BOGUE of the Excelsior Labor Club, and REUBEN SILVERBRANDT of the Cooks' and Pastry Cooks' Union. This committee reported for permanent Chairman John Mc-Mackin, a painter, and for permanent Secretary James P. Archibald.

Such was the origin of the GEORGE campaign of 1886 under the auspices of the Central Labor Union. That memorable contest culminated on the 2d of November, when Mr. George, as its candidate, polled the prodigious number of 68,110 votes for Mayor of New York, confounding all previous calculations of politicians, and surprising even the workingmen themselves with this striking evidence of their strength and importance when united in leadership and

animated by a single purpose. On the 6th of November, 1886, the Central Labor Union abdicated its control of the GEORGE movement to the United Labor party. That party had for its first spon-SOIS EDWARD MCGLYNN, DAVID B. SCOTT, and John McMackin. It did not have a very harmonious existence. and proved fruitful of dissensions chiefly. These extended into the ranks of the Central Labor Union itself. In the month of April, 1887, a resolution was proposed in the Central Labor Union expressing sympathy with the convicted Chicago Anarchists, SPIRS, FISCHER, ENGEL, and PARSONS, who were afterward executed on Nov. 11. This proved the entering wedge of contions in the ranks of the New men the Germans, Bohemians, and other foreign workers favoring its adoption, while the United Labor people, under the advice of Mr. George, opposed it. It soon became manifest that there were two rival camps within the Union. On the side of the Germans, many of whom were radical Socialsts, arrayed themselves the eigarmakers, brewers, coopers, barbers, musicians, pianomakers, butchers, furniture makers, and glassblowers. On the side of the conservative siement were the foundrymen, plumbers, horseshoers and blacksmiths, bricklayers, telegraphers, stonecutters, drivers and conductors, engineers, printers, and shoelasters. The former element accepted as their leader S. E. SHEVITCH, the latter HENRY GEORGE. The difficulty thus begun extended to all the Assembly districts, and was emphasized when delegates came to be chosen to the United Labor Convention which met in Syracuse on Aug. 17, 1887. From all those districts where the Socialists were numerous contests arose. but the State Convention accepted HENRY George's leadership, and excluded those Central Labor Union members who were opposed to his ideas. On Aug. 19 the GEORGE men nominated their ticket, and on Sept. 28 the Progressive Labor party met in this city and nominated a ticket of its own, which commended the Anarchists to the extent of opposing their execution. JOHN SWINTON headed this ticket for Secretary of State, but he subsequently declined to run, and J. ED-WARD HALL was substituted. The division destroyed the chances and prospects of any Labor party. Mr. GEORGE received 70,055 votes, Mr. Hall 7,622. The Central Labor Union, being split in two in support of these candidates, so far as New York city was concerned, lost its control over the movement it had initiated, and deprived the Labor forces of the cohesion and harmony which sione made them formidable. Since the last election the Progressive Labor party has formally disbanded, and the United Labor party has been broken by the dispute between HENRY GEORGE and Dr. Mc-GLYNN. Consequently, the Central Labor Union, with its following of 50,000, none of whom are politicians or officeholders, finds itself in the same position now as it was in the same period of the year 1886, committed to no party or plan of campaign. But since

At a recent meeting the representatives of the various sections of the Central Labor Union determined to take no political position until the great national parties have nominated their tickets and enunciated their platforms. The attitude which the leaders of the workingmen's party in New York hold at the present time is not very difficult to be ascertained from the representative men

that time its members have gained much

from experience, and they have had the

chance of seeing how strong the working-

men of New York are when united, and how

helplessly weak for political purposes when

division has entered their ranks.

tions. If the Republican National Convention should on the 19th of June put in nomination a candidate favoring, or supposed to favor, the corporate interests of the country, its capital and wealth, on a platform making no promise as to the future, and committing the Republican party to the prosecution and support of high license measures then the Central Labor Union, through its members acting individually, would for the most part support the nominee of the Demo-

cratic party. If, on the other hand, the Democratic platform should be unrestrictedly for free trade, or for such tariff changes as the MILLS measure indicates, and the Republican party should explicitly favor protection, then the greater number, if not all, of the Central Labor Union sections would unite in the support of the Republican national ticket, with probably separate local nominations to the various municipal offices to be filled. Early in July it is intended to start anew the political branch of the organization in whatever channel the interests of the workingmen may indicate.

The whole membership of the Central Labor Union does not vary much from 50,000, but the number of sections is so great and their divisions and subdivisions so many that it is very difficult to make an exact enumeration. During the five years which have clapsed since 1881, the increase of the number of workingmen added to the population of New York by immigration has een enormous; and in addition to this a very large proportion of those who in previ ous Presidential elections were not naturalized, have since that time taken out their last papers, so that the number of voters has increased in even greater ratio than the number of workingmen. From the experience acquired in the political fight in 1896 they have become much better organized, and little doubt can now exist that the voters included in the ranks of the Central Labor Union in New York have it in their power, when voting solidly and for a principle, to turn the result of the Presidential election in the State and in the nation as well.

#### The Cipher in the Name of Godkin.

The always interesting subject of "LARRY" GODRIN's early life is revived by the Union and Advertiser of Rochester. That newspaper asserts that it has special information concerning the alleged feud in County Wicklow between the Fords and the Godkinsa feud which "LARRY" seeks to perpetuate upon the free American soil where both he and "PAT" have found hospitality and a chance to earn a living.

Recently we had the statement of Mr. PATRICK FORD himself that he came to this country when a child of eight years, and had no personal recollection of any feud between his family and the Wicklow Goderns. This declaration was coupled with a most generous and chivalric offer of forgiveness, an offer which, as we remarked the other day, if addressed to a genuine red-blooded Irishman, could hardly be uttered before we should hear the tinkle of spoons and smell the fragrance of the steaming punch.

This is what the Union and Advertiser has to say on the subject:

"Owing to Mr. Fonn's extreme youth when he emi to this country, he has of course, no personation of the ancient feud between his family and that of the Godkins. But we have upon the staff of the Union a gentleman who recently came out who grad-uated at Queen's College, Belfast, in the class with LARRY, and who knows all about the eld grudge. The GODKINS, a corruption of the McLagontina were swins berders in the mountains of Wicklow, while the Fonn were shopherds, and the trouble grew out of the jenious; of the former at the greater respectability and higher standing of the latter. It is owing to these antecedents that Launvis ashained of and denies being an Irishman.

But we must still give full weight to Mr. PATRICK FORD'S testimony. He remembers no feud with any family named GODKIN Nor is it conclusive to say that Mr. FORD was only eight years old when he emigrated, and therefore wouldn't recollect such a feud even if it existed. As family feuds go in Wicklow, where they are waged with an intensity and thoroughness that almost draws upon the cradle for recruits, the young PAT-RICK FORD would have been a veteran in anti-Godkin warfare long before he reached the age of eight. He could not have forgotten the feud. If he had forgotten it he would have been sure to learn the facts later on some of his numerous kinds

Are we to conclude, therefore, that there never was a feud between the Fords and the Wicklow family to which "LARRY" belongs? The gentleman now on the staff of the Union and Advertiser, who knew LARRY" on the other side, opens a wide door to conjecture and speculation when he intimates that the "GODKINS" were not always known by that name. He regards the name Godkin as a corruption of Mc-LAUGHLIN. That may or may not be. The main point is the suggestion that " LARRY" changed his surname when he quit Wicklow for Ameriky.

In fact, what a preposterous, improbable well-nigh impossible name Godkin is, unless it be regarded as a pseudonyme or nom de guerre, deliberately assumed by the wearer. Is it a County Wicklow name, an Irish name? Did anybody ever hear it, except in connection with "LARRY" and his immediate relatives? The Directory of this cosmospolitan town-that vast aggregation of patronymics derived from every part of the habitable globe—contains no other Godkin. Nor is there a single Godkin in the Brooklyn Directory. Now let us call the attention of the curious to a very remarkable and suggestive etymological coincidence:

Div.

This arrangement of syllables will set you a-thinking. Is "LARRY'S" sileged name merelya cipher? The stem div. going back through the Sanscrit to the Arvan root DIW. to shine, reappears in countless forms in various languages in such words as divine and deity, and in a secondary, or bad sense in the Persian deev, the Anglo-Saxon deofol, and the Gaelle diabhol. No philologist will require us to justify the mark of equivalence which we have put between Div and the first syllable in "LARRY's" present appellation. The second syllables correspond just as closely. The postfix le, or, after div, vie, is a diminutive, and the exact equivalent of the Saxon diminutive termination kin

Godkin is Divvle. Our theory is and we advance it rather as a working hypothesis than as a demonstrated fact-that "LARRY" belonged in County Wicklow to a family originally known, not as the GODKINS, but as the DIVVLES; that when he left Ireland to better nimself he repudiated the old name of DIVVLE, along with other County Wicklow associations, and Saxonized his real patronymic, as he had an undoubted right to do, and that his original family name of DIVVLE is preserved, here in his American life, only in the person of the malignant and unveracious spirit with which "LARRY's" better nature s struggling so persistently, but, we fear,

alas! so hopelessly, for moral supremacy. Will Mr. PATRICK FORD kindly overhaul his early recollections of Wicklow once more, and inform us whether there was not in that county a DIVVLE family, hereditarily and traditionally and fiercely at feud with the family of Fonds?

It is proper to add that no part of this

philology has been derived from the Hon. IGNATIUS DONNELLY, though he is his of Keitle origin.

The Papal Rescript Explained Away. We imagine that Bishop O'DWYER of Limerick must now wish that he had beeded the shrewd injunction against an excess of zeal, and forborne to write the letter denouncing the meeting of Irish Nationalists last Sunday. The ink upon his paper was scarcely dry before Archbishop Walsh returned from Rome, the spokesman of the real intentions of the Vatican, in pursuance of which the whole Irish episcopate has signed a declaration expounding the meaning of the rescript, which the enemies of Irishmen have been so hasty to acclaim.

The united Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland aver that the decree of Propaganda touching the plan of campaign contemplates not the slightest interference with politics, but aims, on the contrary, to remove obstacles in the way of the triumph of the National movement. That is what it means to have a wise man and a veritable statesman in the central see of Rome. Irishmen have

reason to be thankful that LEO XIII, is Pope. Why is it that the Tory organs in the London press cannot conceal their annoyance at this declaration by the Irish Catholic prelates? Because they took for granted that the Papal rescript could not miss having an important political effect. They believed that it would not only divorce the Irish clergy from the Nationalist movement, but would split and demoralize the Irish laity. who, at two general elections, have returned Parnellite members from four-fifths of Ire land. What, indeed, was the use of invoking the aid of the Duke of NORFOLK and the London Tablet and setting in motion the redoubtable machinery of the Propaganda. unless some such practical result was to be accomplished? How could the Unionist position be strengthened an lota unless the interposition of the Vatican could modify the outcome of the ballot box?

What has been gained, after all, by the dishonest appeal of English Catholic Unionists to the Roman tribunal? They who engineered the demonstration have earned the enduring distrust and thorough disapproval of the head of the Church. For their own discreditable purposes they have essayed to place the successor of St. Peter in an attitude likely to deeply grieve, if not alienate, millions of Catholics in Ireland and the United States. But they have failed, speedily and utterly, thanks to the broad wisdom of LEO XIII. and the patriotic counsels of the great majority of the Irish episcopate.

It is decidedly amusing to read the comment of the ultra Tory St. James's Gazette upon this business. According to this santent organ, "the Pope has been frightened. His blessing on the movement remains, and it is to be feared that leaguers will feel that in their differences with the Pope the victory is with them."

Not at all. Irishmen and Irish-Americans know well that the Pope was always with them. What they know now is that the poor creatures who have tried to get between them and the Pope, have come to grief.

## Of the Earth, Earthy.

"Now, therefore, it is the judgment of this General Assembly that ADAM's body was directly fashioned by Almighty God of the dust of the ground, without any natural animal parentage of any kind."

This is the carefully considered and clearly expressed opinion of the Southern Presby terian General Assembly, in a resolution growing out of the teachings of the Rev. Dr. JAMES WOODBOW of Georgia, to the effect that the body of ADAM was probably the product of evolution from the body of some lower animal.

The General Assembly has thus, metaphorcally speaking, put its foot on the evolution

Nevertheless, we suppose many good Christians in all denominations will still believe that the Biblical account of the creation was not intended to be literally descriptive of actual occurrences, but is expressive merely of Jewish tradition concerning the origin of the world.

They do not find it essential to their per sonal comfort to hold that the first man was raised directly from the dust, or even to form any positive opinion on the subject.

A conclusion one way or the other will not help them in the least to avoid temptation or obey the ten commandments or live up to the golden rule.

Human life is just as beautiful and interesting, as sad and solemn, in its varying phases, whether the first man was developed from a primal monad or sprang at once into being from the hand of his Creator; and we are unable to see how the question has any real bearing upon religious conduct.

# The Call for Thurman.

Considering that four years ago ALLEN G THURMAN was considered "too old" by the newly chosen Executive to be made an officer of the Cabinet, it will excite more than the usual interest to know why he is now desired by the same authority to stand as a candidate for Vice-President.

After full consideration has been given to the question, the conclusion will be, and it is unavoidable, that this venerable and once rejected veteran is wanted to revive and reanimate the drooping, disgusted, repulsed, and vengeful spirit of the Democracy in the great State with thirty-six electoral votes. It is New York that THUR-MAN is to be brought in to carry, and it is the back once pronounced decrepit, which must now bow itself to support the weight of GROVER CLEVELAND.

In the old triumphs the conquerors used to lead their captives in chains. But even in those days they never undertook to ride upon their backs.

For once in his life Col. INGERSOLL was the chief figure in a celebration which was opened with prayer. In the Metropolitan Opera House on Deceration Day, the Rev. Dr. ROBERT COLLYER offered up a fervent prayer to the Almighty before Col. INGERSOLL rose to deliver his oration. The incident may have recalled to his mind the prayers he heard in early life in his father's household. At all events, his oration was of an unusually serious character from first to last: and, in its peroration, he gave a picture of the glorious millennium predicted by the prophet Isaian that was imbued with the true Biblical spirit and full of Hebraic grandeur. Now, suppose that, after this interesting coincidence, the Reverend Doctor should continue his pious labors in behalf of the irreverent Colonel?

The celebrated JOHN DUNN, who turned himself into a Zulu and is now one of the ten chiefs of Zululand, has just published a book giving some of his experiences in wild Africa during his thirty years' residence there. DUNN was a big hunter before he became King CETYwayo's right-hand man, and the stories he tells of some of his exploits are enough to make our crack shots open their eyes. One morning he "bagged" twenty-three hippopotami in thirty shots, and during that seaso 203 of these river horses were victims of hi rifle. No wonder big game in Zululand became scarce, with such hunters as JOHN DUNN COR-

tinually blasing away at every animal worth shooting. DUNN, unlike the other hunters, did not go further afield in pursuit of sport, but settled down took to politics, married into the best families of the Zulu aristocracy, and today is the most important individual in his adopted country.

JEFFERSON DAVIS, who is 80 years old to day, and who was ill at latest advices from his homestead, has outlived nearly all the Confederate commanders who served under him as well as the Union commanders who fought against him. He has outlived his aningonist, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, by twenty-three years. He has outlived both Gen. LEE and Gen. GRANT, both Admiral PORTER and Admiral SEMMES, and, in the diplomatic field, both CHARLES F. ADAMS and JOHN SLIDELL. He has outlived the greater part of both the contending armies, though he was a far older man in 1861 than most of those who enlisted in them. He was a prominent politician and a leader in the United States Senate when ABRAHAM LINCOLN was an obscure lawyer in Illinois. In the Mexican war he was severely wounded at Buena Vista forty-one years ago. and wears the scars that yet remind him of that action. It seems by the letter of the aged champion of slavery to the Confederate Monument Association of Mississippi that he has at last concluded that his career is ended.

We print in another part of this paper a straightforward discussion of the tariff question by a plain Democrat who has never been in Congress and knows what he is talking about. It is a speech delivered six weeks ago in the little town of Rowe in Massachusetts at moeting of Democrats. Its author is Mr. H. J. Davis, and no man can read what he says without being instructed.

Mayor HEWITT does not fear the danger from the electric light wires so much as that from reckless driving. It is true that the number of accidents from the latter cause is far greater, but it would be folly to sneer at the danger from drowning because it is small in proportion to that from accident, Danger from whatever cause should be suppressed as far as possible, and the question is not how small is the danger from the electric lighting system as compared with that from some other causes, but how small it can be made. If any improvement upon the present system can be devised, which might be the means of saving even a single life, such an improvement is certainly worth considering.

THE CLEVELAND CONVENTION AND

A Calm View of a Momentous Subject by From the Buffillo News

The Democratic National Convention will nominate for President Grover Cleveland, for no Democrat is to-day strong enough in his party to dispute Mr. Cleveland's aspirations. An unusual mortality among the Democratic leaders has contributed to this result. A feeble and vaciliating party policy and the substitution of personal for party issues consequent on Mr. Cleveland's election as a man who was better than his party, have done the rest. It s Mr. Cleveland's Convention, and it will be Mr. Cleveland's campaign, for there will be little party spirit in it-and not a very sanguine hone of party success.

Let us look at the situation from the standpoint of four and six years ago. Grover Cleveland was elected to the Governorship and then to the Presidency by a popular movement unique in our history. A variety of fortuitous circumstances helped to make him President. The character of the campaign had been such as to idealize the man in public estimation. Mr. Cleveland was uplifted as a man above men-a modern demigod. His following was that of a prophet. His success was the triumph of an inspiring idea.

What was Mr. Cleveland's line of action? Did he make the Government a prize for his parti-sans? Did he honor such men as friendship would have prompted him to reward regard ess of what his critics might say? Neither the extreme course nor the middle course was his With scarcely an exception the recognized leaders of the country were overslaughed in his choice of advisers and subordinates. Friendship, instead of a claim to favor, became a bar to even the most ordinary recognition. such a course proves-not independence, but slavery to a shadow-fear of a self-conjured censure. An independent man would honor a friend if he saw fit, or depose an enemy if h

chose, and his act might bear its own comment, But some believers in Grover Clevelandsome whose declaration of faith might be Though he slay me yet will I trust in him' say our standard of measurement is not high enough; that Mr. Cleveland looks only to the country's good and does not feel that any peronal service was done him by electing him President; that he never sought the office, does not seek it now, bears it as a sacred burden, and holds all his supporters to a similar view of their achievement-purely a patriotic one. So, when a friend is humiliated by an Executive act, it is to cut off whatever may tend to personalize the Government. When an enemy is lifted up or retained in a place of trust. It is to establish the principle that function is all that is required in a public place. In a sentence, it is held that the President seeks to re-

east politics in an unselfish mould. Is it possible to do this, if this be the pur ose, in four years-or eight years? If so, Mr. Cleveland is more than an idol: he is a worker of miracles. Experience in the past few months has not favored such a belief. The pernicious activity of officeholders has become as striking as ever, yet all their activity has been in the direction of buying up hostile members of the party and putting weak men on guard, as if effort for party success would make them

To this fact much of the present weakness is due. The sanguine men of 1884 are cooled and affronted. The skulkers and traders of four years ago are poor workers for any honest cause. The resolutions for Cleveland have no the ring of the campaign that was the pride. the very heyday, of many a "Cleveland man's tife. Unselfish as Mr. Cleveland may be, ungenerous as he is, cold to those who are warm to him, his highest virtue, if it is that, passes currently for the basest of selfish vices-ingratitude-the unpardonable sin in politics. One prominent fact supports the faith in the old idea. The President's course has been such as to weaken his party in nearly every doubtful State. New York, Connecticut, and Indiana are all necessary to party success this year. Each has been imperilled by Mr. Cleveland's political subsoiling-the burial of all the buoyant elements of party life under the dull clay of Mugwumpery. That does not look like selfishness or ambition. Yet it is not counted to him for virtue by his party, and what may be pure self-denial which he asks his friends to share for good that is to come some time (who knows when), serves only to isolate him from them and to substitute for the most splendid army of earnest men that ever faced political bitterness and social censure for an honest man's cause, the officially directed caucuse that only the managers attend and the conventions that pass perfunctory type-writer "en dorsements" of the Administration.

# The Greatest and Best.

From the Wayne Democratic Press. THE NEW YORK SUN Is the greatest and best ewspaper published in the English language. It ough to be read by every man, woman, and child. The Board of Education of Lyons ought to subscribe for a number of copies and circulate them among the several grades of the school, for the benefit of teachers and pupils who would be informed on the general news of the day

### No Fun for the Present. From the Atlanta Constituti

Our funny man has been throttled for the resent. This is not the time for fun. There is nothing umerous in the situation.

Don't risk anything with a stabbern cough, when a safe remedy may be had in Dr. Jayne's Expectorant Bore lungs and throats are speedily helped by it.—don

WHAT IS GOING ON IN BOOLETE. Horse racing in sluch and mud has been the leading feature of the week's doings. On Monday the pretty grounds of the Country Club were converted into a veritable Slough of Despond by the incessant downpour. Instead of turf there was a swamp, and water jumps were everywhere, as the whole course was a running river. In consequence some of the best races did not take place. Entries dwindled down at least three-fourths at the start, and owners, jockeys, and spectators were in very bad humor. Crowds arriving by special train found only two stares to convey them to the course, which is more than bull a mile distant. Many were therefore obliged to walk, or rather wade, through mud so deep and thick that it might have been the first day of thaw after a March blizzard. Arrived at the grounds, the prospect did not brighten. A penetrating drizzle cockled the gowns, straightened the feathers, and dampened the spirits of the ladies, while the men found fault with the luncheon at which they were obliged to pay largely and fare soan-

tily, and drew comparisons with the free lunch

at Cedarburst that were not complimentary to

A favored few enjoyed themselves in spite of fog and mist. These were the occupants of about a dozen private boxes over which were printed the names of those who had bee tunate enough to secure them, and which savored somewhat of the royal enclosure at Ascot in their air of comfort and exclusiveness. At the dance the following evening, residents and landowners, with the guests staying at their houses, had a very good time. There was the usual sociability that prevalls where everybody knows everybody else, and as all the usual means and appliances for enjoyment in the way of lights, music, and supper had been liberally provided by the management, Mr. Ellsha Dyer's cotillon received its full meed of praise. Among the young girls present, Miss Snelling and her cousin, Miss Miss Berryman and Miss Florence Griswold were the belles, while Mrs. Morgan, Mrs. Burke-Roche, Mrs. S. S. Sands, Mrs. Pelham Clinton, and Mrs. Arthur Hunter made a handsome group of juvenile matrons.

Friday's meeting at Pelham redeemed the misfortunes and misadventures of Monday. Everything revived with the return of sunshine, and the first day of the year's most charming month was growned with smiles and brightness The same crowds appeared as on Monday, but the roads were dry, the arrangements better, tempers improved, and the rich verdure and soft, fresh breezes brought happiness to all although the horses played but an insignificant part in the day's enjoyment.

Memorial day was a field day for all sorts and conditions of men. For the first time in this country two great racing associations had offered first-class sport almost at the same heur, and thousands were present both at Jerome Park and Gravesend. Of society people those who were not racing were yachting, andin spite of fog and drizzle, the Electra, with a gay party on board, led a very respectable flee! of white wings down the bay. As if to show what a mere drop in the great ocean of humanity that obbs and flows in a big city are those to whom yachts and racehorses are among the ordinary pleasures of life, the streets were crowded with holiday makers, who made the most of the military and the brass bands, and the general air of festivity that prevailed in every avenue through which the pro-

cession passed. Four-in-hands turned out in gala array at Jerome Park, and the social aspect of the club house and grand stand was never better. Mrs. Prescott Lawrence looked in better health than she has done since her marriage, and wore a bonnet that was most becoming. Miss Brady in light gray, with the trimmings and edgings of silver that are now the rage, was, to use a phrase of inexcusable slang, as handsome as they make them anywhere. Mrs. Henry Mc-Vickar in blue India silk, with a "fetching" little bonnet to match, Mrs. Arthur Dodge in lilac, Mrs. George Griswold in light green, and Mrs. Arthur Hunter in delicate blue, were all most charmingly costumed. Indeed, the array of beauty and dress was more striking than has been seen on any racecourse for years.

As regards the racing, however, it could not be denied that the competition with Brooklyn had an unfortunate effect. The great race of the day was omitted on account of the small number of starters, and although the betting was brisk and the French pool system a pronounced success, yet the attempt to give firstclass racing on tracks within a few miles of each other on the same day was a mistake, No such clashing of interests is allowed in England, and no other association would ever dream of races during Epsom or Ascot week. The racing season at the North, being now fairly opened and established, will continue with only occasional interruption turn of Jack Frost and the opening of the horse show give men and their four-footed favorites something else to interest them.

The engagement is reported of Miss Amélie Rives, the young society authoress, who has won notorioty if not calebrity by her writings. to a son of the late Mr. Winthrop Chanler of this city. Mr. Chanler married Miss Emily Ward, a granddaughter of the late William B. Astor, so that his son is one of the heirs of a large estate. Miss Rives's genius will therefore no longer have the spur that large returns for her literary efforts have given, and she may possibly be content to withdraw from the field and settle down to the enjoyment of home life. The engagement of Miss Florence Schieffelin

and Mr. J. Bruce Ismay has been announced. The wedding of Miss Lucy Coffey and Mr Charles De Kay will takelplace to-morrow afternoon in Calvary Church, and that of Miss Durant and Mr. Wheeler on Wednesday in the Church of the Ascension.

On Thursday comes the Orange Fête in the beautiful lawn teanis grounds at Mountain Station. Several young girls and married ladies have already made up parties to go out iby afternoon trains, and if the weather is fine the beauty of the surrounding country and the picturesqueness of the view will alone be worth the journey.

Racing continues all next week at Jerome Park, but the Suburban season is drawing to a close, and in spite of the late spring people are leaving for their country homes much earlier than usual. Along the line of Fifth avenue many houses are already barred, and the closely drawn green blinds are a painful reminder to the stay-at-homes of the gloom that is to be their portion for the summer. Newport has begun to fill up, though the number of unrented cottages is still ominous of a dull season. A few daring spirits have taken wing for Lenox, among them Mr. G. G. Haven, who is building a new house on his land adjoining the Sedgwick place, and expects to complete it by September, living in the meanwhile in his old house, which he sold last year to Mr. Buchanan Winthrop.

Among the arrivals from Europe on Friday ore Mr. and Mrs. J. Pierpont Morgan and Miss Morgan. Mr. Morgan's yacht, the Corsain, with a party of friends on board, among whom were Mr. and Mrs. J. Kearny Warren, met them in the bay, and they proceeded immediately to Cragatone, Mr. Morgan's place on the Hudson-The Misses Wheeler, daughters of Representative Wheeler of Alabama, are visiting their aunt, Mrs. Sterling Smith, of 173 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn.

A great deal is said at the clubs just now about the proposition that has come to Mr. A. S. Hewitt from the Shah of Persia to act as his representative in this country for the purchase of iron, steel rails, and other material required for internal improvements in his kingdom. Mr. Hewitt, it is understood, declined the offer, and was then solicited to name some other gentieman who was equally competent and fitted for the work. Mr. Hewitt suggested Mr. Ward McAllister, who, however, is also disinclined to accept the honor. The Eastern potentate, it is said, is positive upon two points, that the commission shall be intrusted to one responsible person, and not to any company or organization, and also that the gentleman selected shall be of high standing in social and business circles. He probably will get all that he requires. He probably will not find it easy to